

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. Istra (55°55'N/37°05'E) is located about 60 kilometers west-northwest of Moscow. A highway and railroad line from Moscow to Rshew. About 800 m. from the New Jerusalem railroad station, a new naval ship experimental station was erected. This establishment is situated on a plateau about 1 km long and 0.5 km wide. It is surrounded by priceless pasture ground. The small village of Chekhova was formerly located 3 km or 4 km southwest of this establishment. This village was evacuated and razed in the spring of 1949. On its site, a naval school was built. This installation is situated on a hill amidst coniferous and deciduous trees. *
2. The installation was called MOOR FLOTT. That it was a naval experimental station was inferred from the statement made by one of the managers there. It appeared that a large water basin was going to be in the center of the establishment. ** Various machine shops or workshops and an electric power plant were being erected around this basin. The construction of all these installations was begun in 1947. Training establishments with billets, instruction and storage buildings were located to the west of the experimental station. Only a small part of the entire plant was completed by September 1949, and it was not yet in operation at that time. No information was available on when courses began at the school.
3. The various installations were subordinate to the Soviet Navy, and navy officers or engineers were in charge of the building operations there. Inspections were frequently held by groups of navy officers.
4. On an average about 30 to 40 PWs and 15 Soviet civilians were employed on construction work during 1949. These operations were continued by convicts after the PWs had been withdrawn in September 1949.

1 New brick building, 3 x 4 x 4 meters, of the bare brickwork nearing completion in September 1949. Purpose unknown.

2 Water basin, about 180-200 x 80 meters, 3 meters deep. The walls are slightly sloping to the interior. Concreting operations had not begun prior to September 1949 when the PWs were withdrawn. Up to that date the walls were lined only with compressed clay.

3 Two cylinder-shaped containers of 10 mm sheet steel, 3 meters high and 1.5 meters in diameter, 50 meters distant from the water basin. Unknown purpose.

4 Two new brick buildings, each 12 x 3 x 5 meters. In June 1949, two concrete pedestals, each 2 x 1.5 meters and 0.5 meter high, were being built in the interior of each of these buildings, probably for erecting machines there. In September 1949, the machines or apparatus were still in their shipment crates in the buildings. The boxes bore inscriptions in Russian.

5 New brick building, 15 x 8 x 8 meters. One section had two stories, the other one was a continuous hall, 8 meters high, were four concrete 1 x 1 meter pedestals, 0.5 meter high, were being erected in the summer of 1949. This building is 6 meters distant from the water basin. In July 1949 a dynamo, 1.5 meters long and 1 meter in diameter which was driven by a wind mill was observed there. See item 6.

6 A trellis tower, 13 meters high, on a brick foundation, 2 meters high. Its top is fitted with a three-bladed aluminium wind mill. The blades were about 6 meters long. The wind mill was fitted with transmission rods driving the electric generating unit in the interior of the tower. It had been in operation since July 1949.

7 Four braced masts, about 10 meters high, and 200 mm in diameter. One mast to the northwest was a wind gauge, and on the masts to the southeast a vertical ring, about 200 mm in diameter.

8 Kolkhoz.

9 Wooden bridge across the Tura River.

10 Destroyed monastery.

11 Town of Istra.

12 Road to Moscow.

13 Village of New Jerusalem.

14 New Jerusalem railroad station.

15 New road to the naval experimental station, 800 meters long, built in 1947.

16 Brick works.

17 PW Camp No 7435/3. Deactivated in November 1949.

18 Single track railroad line to Rshev.

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19 Single track railroad line to Moscow.

20 Wooden bridge across Tura River, 20 meters long, 6 ton capacity.

21 Former German military cemetery, now a sports ground for the naval experimental station.

22 Road to Leningrad.

23 By-pass road built in 1949.

24 PW Camp No 7435/21 occupied by Soviet convicts in the fall of 1949.

25 Transformer house, built in the fall of 1949, unequipped.

26 Boiler house 30 x 15 x 6 meters with a sheet iron smokestack, 25 meters high. This building also housed a garage and a laundry. It was erected by PWs between 1948 and 1949, and was in operation since August 1949. Supplies all buildings with steam.

27 Naval School. A 40 x 15 x 12 meters four-story building, erected between 1948 and 1949. In the fall of 1949 it was still without internal equipment.

28 Water pump station and fire detail. One fire truck was available in 1949.

29 Fire pond. An 8 x 8 meters reenforced concrete basin, 4.3 meters deep.

30 A former castle, 60 x 15 x 10 meters, three stories. Converted to kitchens, dining halls and class rooms between 1948 and 1949. On top of the former chapel is a cupola 12 meters high, 10 meters in diameter, with a bar inside.

31 Water tower, 8 x 8 meters, and 36 meters high, a brick building. It was not in operation in September 1949. The water cistern was 5 meters high and 6 meters in diameter. It was to supply the school complex with water. In the upper third of the tower is a clock on each side. On top of the tower is a platform adorned by a Soviet Star, visible from a long distance.

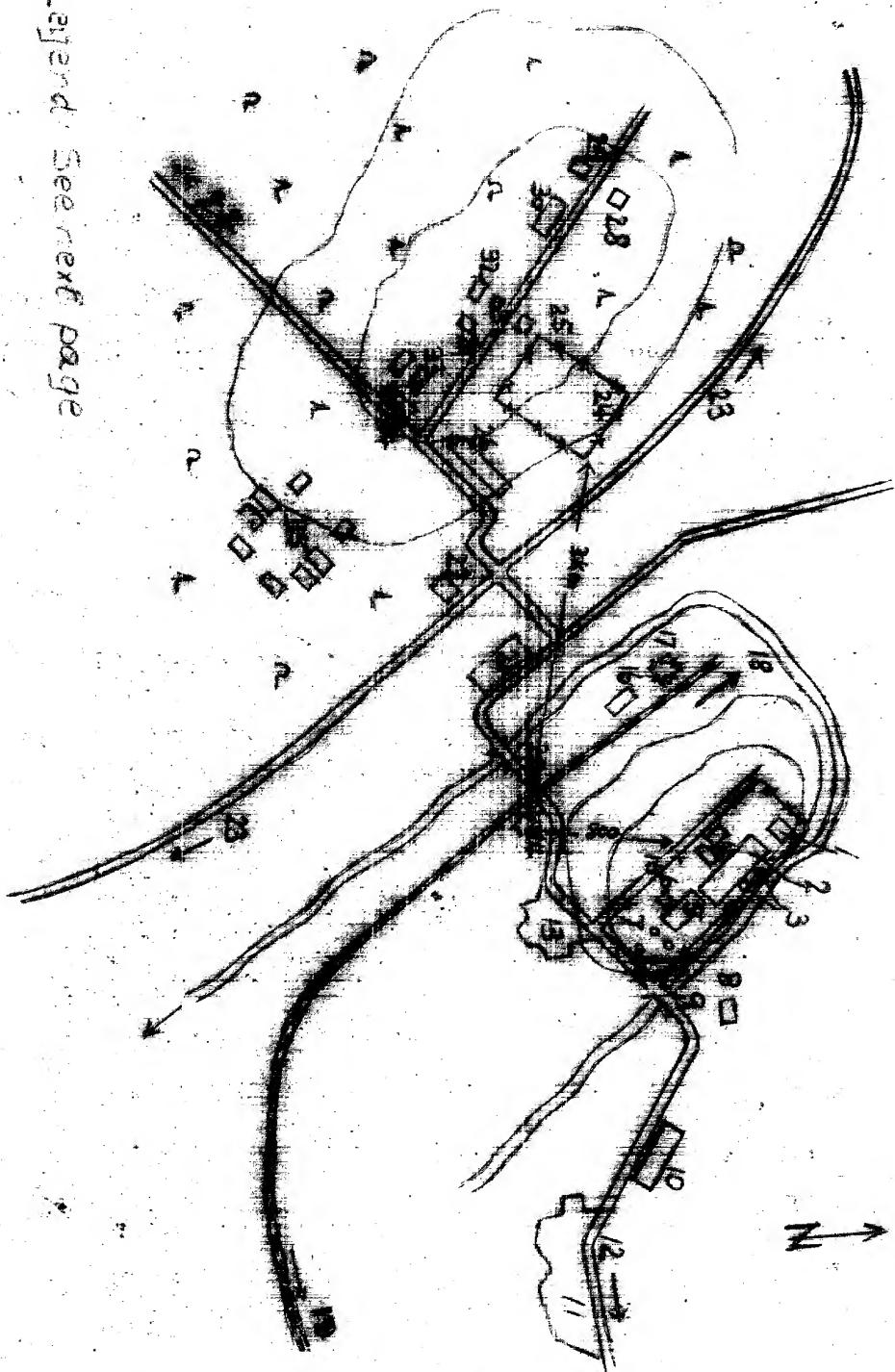
32 Water pump station for the water tower.

33 Two billets for naval students. These 60 x 15 x 12 meters brick buildings have four stories each and were completely equipped in the fall of 1949.

34 A building similar to item 32 is planned. Excavation work was begun in September 1949.

35 Eight two-story Finnish houses, 12 x 6 x 6 meters, white stucco outside, for the teaching staff of the school. Completed but not occupied in September 1949.

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